

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

CRITICAL AREA PLANTING

1. Scope

The work shall consist of establishing vegetation on sites with existing or expected high erosion rates or degraded sites that usually cannot be stabilized by ordinary conservation treatment and or management. This specification (including references made within to other Conservation Practice Standards and Technical Notes), the Kansas Grass Seeding Field Sheet (Form KS-ECS-4), and or Kansas Tree/Shrub Planting Field Sheet (Form KS-ECS-5) shall be used to design the practice. Practice application will be documented on the Grass Seeding Field Sheet (Form KS-ECS-4) and or Kansas Tree/Shrub Planting Field Sheet (Form KS-ECS-5), and in the conservation plan.

2. Site Preparation

Necessary shaping and smoothing shall be made before seedbed preparations are started. Where practical, the area should be shaped and graded to allow the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, and mulching.

Where needed to aid with revegetation, topsoil shall be salvaged from borrow areas and re-spread onto shaped and graded areas. Topsoil may be replaced in lifts no greater than 6 inches. Prior to topsoil application, the re-graded area will be deep chiseled or ripped to reduce soil movement and to promote root penetration.

3. Seedbed Preparation

Seedbed preparation is to take place immediately after final shaping and grading. All tillage operations should be performed across the general slope of the land. The seedbed should be tilled to a depth of three inches. All loose soil will be smoothed and packed to a degree that results in a firm seedbed. A seedbed is sufficiently firm when a person walking across the field leaves a footprint no deeper than 1/8 of an inch. All debris, such as wood, stones, and other objects that will interfere with seeding and or maintenance, will be removed.

Soil fertility and pH level will be amended to meet the needs of the planned plant species and to support the intended purpose. The application of soil amendments shall be based on results of a soil test. Manure may be substituted for commercial fertilizer on the basis of one ton of manure being equivalent to 10 pounds of nitrogen, 5 pounds of phosphate, and 10 pounds of potassium, or according to material analysis test results. Manure shall be incorporated within 24 hours of application to retain nutrient value and reduce potential nutrient losses.

Where erosion is a concern, a temporary cover crop or mulch may be applied when the construction completion date may cause the permanent seeding to occur during the less desirable summer months or where construction delays or shutdowns will last longer than 30 days. The temporary cover shall be applied according to Conservation Practice Standard 340, Cover Crop. Mulch shall be applied according to Conservation Practice Standard 484, Mulching.

4. Vegetation Establishment

Seeding. Seeding of permanent vegetation may be made into the following types of seedbeds:

Standing cover – Drill or broadcast (depending on slope) a suitable, non-competitive cover crop such as sorghum or hybrid sudangrass. See Conservation Practice Standard 340, Cover Crop.

Surface mulch – Crop stubble, non-growing weeds, or other plant residue (dead litter cover) that is maintained on the surface. Various mulching material may also be applied before or after the permanent seeding takes place. See Conservation Practice Standard and Specification 484, Mulching.

Clean tilled – Prior to planting, the seedbed shall be prepared by using tillage equipment, which will penetrate 2 to 3 inches and leave a firm but friable seedbed. This may not be an option where erosion is a concern unless a mulch is applied after seeding.

A grass drill is preferred. The drill should be equipped with double-disk openers, depth bands, and press wheels or drag chains shall be used. The drill should be operated across slope. The seed should be planted to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. On areas too steep for equipment operation, seed mixtures may be broadcast or hydroseeded. For broadcasting, the seed will be covered by cultipacking or other suitable operation. For hydroseeding, the selected seed mixture and mulching material shall be applied according to manufacturers' recommendations.

Seeding periods will be as follows:

Cool season species: August 15 to October 1; December 1 to April 15

Warm season species: December 1 to May 15

Bermudagrass sprigs: March 1 to May 15

An extension of two weeks to the cutoff seeding date may be given by the district conservationist, based on favorable moisture and temperature conditions.

For plant species, varieties, and adaptation information, refer to Kansas Plant Materials Technical Note 1 (Rev. 6). For seeding zone delineation, see Figure 1. Where varieties are not available or are not adapted to the site, common (native harvest) seed from a source location as near to the area being seeded as possible may be utilized. For mileage restriction, the source of common seed shall not be more than:

South – 250 to 400 miles (seed from a southern source will be given preference over seed from a northern source).

North – 100 to 150 miles.

Elevation increase – 1,500 feet.

Seed source must be identified to the state and county level in order to certify mileage and elevation adequacy.

Seed labeling, quality, and seed testing shall be in accordance with Kansas Seed Law. For seed purchased during the valid period of the germination test, the analysis report may be considered current for the full seeding period in effect at the time of purchase. For example, if seed is purchased March 1 and the germination test date expires March 31, the analysis report may be considered current if the seed is planted by May 15. If the seed is to be planted during a later seeding season, a new germination test shall be performed.

A cooperator who raises and or harvests seed for personal use must have a seed analysis performed. A copy of the report must be furnished to certify that quality and mileage restrictions are met.

Sprigging. Vegetation may be established through the use of sprigs. Bermudagrass is typically established in this method, although seed type varieties of bermudagrass are currently available. Sprigging should take place when soil moisture conditions are optimum during the period March 1 to May 15. It is desirable to plant sprigs that are still dormant. Use freshly dug sprigs from areas where the top growth has been removed. Sprigs should be planted within 24 hours after they are dug. Keep sprigs moist until planted. Sprigs should be planted into a firm, moist seedbed. Plant the sprigs with a mechanical sprigger or hand plant at a rate of 16 to 24 bushels per acre in 36 to 42 inch row spacing. Sprigs should be covered with 1 to 3 inches of soil and be well packed after planting. Subsequent fertilizer application shall be based on soil test and or local extension recommendations.

Sprigging is also used as a method to establish vegetation on upstream berms of earth dams. Prairie cordgrass and common reed are typically planted as sprigs and are used to provide vegetative wave protection to the embankment. A row of sprigs shall be planted at the normal pool elevation along with a minimum of 3 rows planted below and 3 above the normal pool elevation. Rows should parallel the centerline of the dam and be spaced no greater than 3 feet apart. Sprigs within the rows should be placed every foot at a depth of 2 to 4 inches. Care should be taken to place prairie cordgrass sprigs with the growing point up. Sprigs should be planted while they are still dormant. Sprigs should not be permitted to dry out.

It may be necessary to control the water level of a structure to facilitate the establishment of the sprigs on the berm. Once prairie cordgrass and common reed become well established, both can tolerate extended periods of inundation. However, during the establishment period, seedlings of both species may be damaged by extended periods of inundation.

Planting trees/shrubs. Refer to Conservation Practice Standard 612, Tree and Shrub Establishment, Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG), Section II, Windbreak Interpretations, and Kansas Forestry Technical Note 9. It will be more than likely necessary to complement the woody planting with a seeding of herbaceous species to aid with erosion control during the woody establishment period.

Maintenance. Maintenance will be carried out during establishment to aid in survival of the permanent seeding. To manage weed competition, mow the weeds when they reach a height of 6 to 8 inches. If chemicals are used in lieu of mowing, they must be federally and locally registered and must be applied in strict accordance with authorized registered uses, directions on label, and other federal and state policies and requirements.

Livestock grazing will be excluded from the area during establishment. Flash grazing for weed control is permissible during establishment if the grazing level is closely monitored. For fencing, refer to Conservation Practice Standard 382, Fencing. Once the plants are established, grazing may take place within the limits of proper management.

Where introduced perennial species are used in a practice, maintenance will require periodic soil testing to determine fertilizer needs of the species.

5. Specific Treatments For Critical Area Plantings

Dunes and blowouts. Blowouts will be enclosed with a permanent fence when they are larger than approximately 2 acres and the area is grazed during the growing season. The fence will be established away from the edges of the blowout.

Fencing of the blowout is not needed where the adjacent area is not grazed by livestock or is used only during the winter, except in areas of heavy livestock concentrations. Fencing is not necessary if the grassland that contains the blowout is used only occasionally for partial summer use, such as with a planned grazing system.

Natural recovery (no seeding) by protection is permissible where desirable species are present in sufficient amounts and the character of the blowout will permit stabilization in the desired period of time. A temporary fence is needed to prevent livestock use of the area.

Seedbed preparation shall consist of establishing a cover crop according to Conservation Practice Standard 340, Cover Crop, or in lieu of a cover crop, apply a natural mulch or manure according to Conservation Practice Standard 484, Mulching.

For species selection and seeding rates, see Table 1. For plant species, varieties, and adaptation information, refer to Kansas Plant Materials Technical Note 1 (Rev. 6). Native forbs and/or legumes may be added in addition to the grass mixture at a rate not to exceed .5 pls./ac. See Table 7 for a listing of adapted native forb and legume species.

Table 1. Dunes / Blowout Areas

SPECIES	FULL SEEDING RATE (#PLS/AC)	% OF MIXTURE	REMARKS
Native			
Big bluestem	12	0-10	Use as second choice to sand bluestem
Blue grama	3	0-10	
Giant sandreed	8	20-30	Substitute prairie sandreed if giant sandreed seed is not available.
Indiangrass	12	0-10	
Little bluestem	8	10-20	
Prairie sandreed	8	20-30	
Sand bluestem	12	10-30	
Sand lovegrass	2	10-20	
Sideoats grama	12	0-10	
Switchgrass	6	10-30	

Earth dams. All construction areas not covered by permanent water and any related area expected to produce sediment shall be seeded to a permanent mixture.

To aid with vegetation establishment, topsoil will be applied as follows:

Frontslope. Where riprap is used, topsoil will be placed from the upper elevation of the riprap to the top of the dam. Where riprap is not used, topsoil placement will begin at the lower elevation of the vegetative berm and extend to the top of the dam.

Emergency Spillway, Principal Spillway Outlet Channel, Dikes, Spoil Areas. For unconsolidated or consolidated material that is determined to be adequate for erosion control and for plant establishment, no topsoiling is needed. Where the material is questionable for plant establishment, but suitable for erosion control, topsoil will be considered when aesthetic and wildlife needs have been identified and are considered important. If the material is not suitable for either erosion control or plant establishment, topsoil will be applied.

Topsoil will be placed at a minimum depth of 1 foot and a maximum depth of 3 feet on all areas designated for topsoiling.

Vegetative treatment of the upstream berm for embankment protection (for the flatter designed front slopes) will consist of both seeding and sprigging. See previous section on sprigging upstream berms. Vegetative wave protection for the dam embankment will not work well where there is extreme water level fluctuations for extended periods of time. Under these conditions, it is difficult to get the right type and amount of vegetation established to dissipate wave energy before it reaches the embankment. Procedures for determining the need for special wave protection measures including vegetated berms are included in Technical Release No. 56 and the Engineering Field Manual.

Water level fluctuation, if not too large or too prolonged, may be accommodated by dividing the berm into different vegetative establishment zones. Each zone would be planted or seeded to species suited to those particular growing conditions. Zone 1 will typically be saturated and or inundated for extended periods of time. This zone is usually 6 inches in elevation above and 1.5 foot in elevation below the normal pool elevation. The vegetation selected for this zone should be able to tolerate these moisture conditions as well as providing a dense, upright, heavy and flexible stem that will aid in the dissipation of wave energy.

Zone 2 typically covers the area from just above the normal pool elevation to the base of the dam embankment. This zone may be inundated for short periods of time, but will mostly be in dryer soil conditions. Species should be able to tolerate these conditions.

See Table 2 for species selection and seeding rates. For plant species, varieties, and adaptation information, refer to Kansas Plant Materials Technical Note 1 (Rev. 6).

Table 2 Earth Dam

SPECIES	FULL SEEDING RATE (#PLS/AC)	BORROW AREA WASTE AREA DAM FILL % OF MIXTURE	STILLING BASIN OUTLET, SHORELINE, UPSTREAM BERM % OF MIXTURE	SPILLWAY % OF MIXTURE	REMARKS
Native					
Big bluestem	12	0-10	0-10		Berm Zone 2 adapted
Blue grama	3	0-20		0-20	
Buffalograss	10	0-30	0-30	0-30	Berm Zone 2 adapted
Indiangrass	12	0-10	0-10		Berm Zone 2 adapted
Little bluestem	8	10-20	0-10	10-20	Berm Zone 2 adapted
Prairie cordgrass	13		0-40		Berm Zone 1 adapted. May be sprigged.
Sideoats grama	12	10-100	0-10	15-30	Berm Zone 2 adapted
Switchgrass (Kanlow)	6		20-40		Berm Zone 1, 2 adapted
Switchgrass	6	10-100	0-10		Berm Zone 2 adapted
Virginia wildrye	20		0-20		Berm Zone 2 adapted
Western wheatgrass	20	20-100	20-30	25-40	Berm Zone 2 adapted
Introduced					
Bermudagrass*	5	100		100	
Common reed			Sprigs		Berm Zone 1, 2 adapted
Creeping foxtail	4		0-10		Berm Zone 1, 2 adapted
Reed canarygrass	4		0-20		Berm Zone 1, 2 adapted
Smooth brome**	16	0-100		0-20	
Tall fescue**	10	0-100		0-10	
Legumes / Forbs***					
					Not to exceed 20 % of mixture
Alfalfa	14	0-10			
Birdsfoot trefoil	7	0-10			
Crownvetch	9	0-10			
Red clover	10	0-10			

* Not to be as part of mixture, plant as single species only.

**If used as part of a native seed mixture, brome and or fescue limited to 20% of mixture.

***See Table 9 for additional listing of forbs and legumes.

Grassed waterway. A mixture of species is preferred over a single species seeding. Native species are in general more tolerant to cropland chemicals than are cool season introduced grasses.

When a waterway is constructed to meet design criteria for an annually vegetated waterway, the following management and planting recommendations should be taken into account:

- Close grown crops are usually planted in annually vegetated waterways.
- Planting equipment that leaves a ridge less than 2 inches high should be used.
- Crops may be planted either parallel or perpendicular to the flow of water.
- The bottom should be left relatively flat after all seedbed and seeding operations.

For perennially vegetated waterways, see Table 3 for species selection and seeding rates. For plant species, varieties, and adaptation information, refer to Kansas Plant Materials Technical Note 1 (Rev. 6).

Table 3. Grassed Waterway

SPECIES	FULL SEEDING RATE (#PLS/AC)	WESTERN ZONE MIN-MAX %	CENTRAL ZONE MIN-MAX %	EASTERN ZONE MIN-MAX %	REMARKS
Native					
Big bluestem	12	0-10	0-20	0-100	If sandy, substitute sand bluestem.
Blue grama	3	0-20	0-10	0-10	
Buffalograss	8	10-30	0-10	0-10	
Indiangrass	12	0-10	0-30	0-100	
Little bluestem	8	0-20	10-20	10-20	
Sideoats grama	12	10-100	10-100	10-100	
Switchgrass	6	10-100	20-100	20-100	
Western wheatgrass	20	20-100	20-100	20-100	
Introduced					
Bermudagrass*	5		100	100	May be sprigged at 16-24 bu /ac
Reed canarygrass	4			0-100	Adapted to wet sites
Smooth brome**	16	0-20	0-100	0-100	
Tall fescue**	12		0-100	0-100	
Tall wheatgrass*	20	100	100	100	Adapted to saline areas
Legumes / Forbs***					
Not to exceed 10 % of mixture					
Alfalfa	14	0-10	0-10	0-10	
Birdsfoot trefoil	7			0-10	
Crownvetch	9	0-10	0-10	0-10	
Red Clover	10			0-10	

*Not to be used as part of mixture, plant as single species only.

** If used as part of a native seed mixture, brome and or fescue is limited to 20 % of the mixture.

***See Table 9 for additional listing of forbs and legumes.

Reconstructed mined land. Suitable annual cover crops will be established until a suitable seedbed is prepared for the permanent mix. See Conservation Practice Standard 340, Cover Crop. On acid sites, it may require cover crops to be established for a period of 1 to 3 years so that proper soil amendments may be applied. Liming rates to amend soil pH shall be based on results of soil test.

See Table 5 for species selection and seeding rates. For plant species, varieties, and adaptation information, refer to Kansas Plant Materials Technical Note 1 (Rev. 6).

In addition to herbaceous species, woody species may also be planted on reconstructed mined land. See Table 6 for a listing of adapted woody species. Refer also to Conservation Practice Standard 612, Tree/Shrub Establishment, and Kansas Forestry Technical Note 9.

Urban and developing areas. For short, intermediate, and long term cover crops, see Conservation Practice Standard 340, Cover Crop.

Ephemeral and classic gullies. Remove excess organic material and other trash from the area to be shaped. Fill existing gullies. All fill material shall be thoroughly compacted.

Where gullies have depths greater than 3 feet, it may be necessary to slope the sides of the gully prior to filling in order to obtain sufficient compaction. Gully side slopes prior to filling shall not be steeper than 1:1. Gullies deeper than 3 feet shall be overfilled by 10 percent.

Gully areas shall be shaped to either a trapezoidal or parabolic cross section. A parabolic cross section can be approximated by shaping a nearly level bottom width that is approximately equal to half

the finished top width. Minimum construction depth shall be 0.5 foot. The standard dimensions that may be used are provided in Table 4.

Table 4. Standard Dimensions for Shaping of Ephemeral Gully

CROSS SECTION DIMENSIONS *			MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA		
FEET			ACRES		
TOP WIDTH	DEPTH	BOTTOM WIDTH	WESTERN ZONE	CENTRAL ZONE	EASTERN ZONE
8	0.5	2	4	1	1
16	0.5	8	20	3	2

* Table dimensions may be adjusted by 10 percent to accommodate farm machinery.

Grass strips may be individually designed. Each strip must have the capacity to contain runoff from a 5-year, 24-hour storm assuming C retardence. Velocities shall not exceed 4 feet/sec, assuming D retardence. When strip width exceeds 20 feet, they shall be designed and constructed according to Conservation Practice Standard 412, Grassed Waterway.

See Table 3 for species selection and seeding rates. For plant species, varieties, and adaptation information, refer to Kansas Plant Materials Technical Note 1 (Rev. 6).

Other areas needing critical treatment planting (diversions, dikes, or back slopes of push-up terraces). See Table 5 for species selection and seeding rates. For plant species, varieties, and adaptation information, refer to Kansas Plant Materials Technical Note 1 (Rev. 6).

Table 5. Other Critical Area Treatments

SPECIES	FULL SEEDING RATE (#PLS/AC)	WESTERN ZONE MIN-MAX%	CENTRAL ZONE MIN-MAX%	EASTERN ZONE MIN-MAX%	REMARKS
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Native

Big bluestem	12	0-10	0-20	0-30	
Blue grama	3	0-20	0-10	0-10	
Buffalograss	10	10-30	0-10	0-10	
Indiangrass	12	0-10	0-20	0-30	
Little bluestem	8	0-20	10-20	10-20	
Prairie cordgrass	13	May be sprigged on 6' centers			Adapted to wet sites
Sideoats grama	12	10-100	10-100	10-100	
Switchgrass	6	10-100	10-100	10-100	Use 'Kanlow' for wet sites.
Western wheatgrass	20	10-100	10-100	10-100	

Introduced

Bermudagrass*	5		100	100	May be sprigged at 16-24 bu/ac
Common reed		May be sprigged on 6' centers			Adapted to wet sites
Reed canarygrass	4			0-100	Adapted to wet sites
Smooth brome**	16	0-20	0-100	0-100	
Tall fescue**	10		0-100	0-100	

Legumes / Forbs***

Not to exceed 20 % of mixture.

Alfalfa	14	0-10	0-10	0-10	
Birdsfoot trefoil	7			0-10	
Crownvetch	9			0-10	
Red clover	10			0-10	

*Not to be used as part of mixture, plant as single species only.

**If used as part of a native mixture, brome and or fescue limited to 20 % of mixture.

*** See Table 9 for additional listing of forbs and legumes.

Table 6. Listing of Woody Species Suitable for Use on Mineland

PLANT SPECIES	SOIL TEXTURE			SITE CONDITIONS					ESTABLISHMENT METHOD				SPACING (FEET)
	SANDY	LOAM	CLAYEY	ACID	NEUTRAL	ALKALINE	WET	DROUGHTY	BARE ROOT	POTTED	CUTTINGS	SEED	
SHRUBS:													
Lilacs (French or Persian)	F	G	P	P	G	F	P	G	X	X	**		5
Autumn Olive	G	G	F	G	G	F	F	G	X	X			6
American plum	F	G	P	F	G	F	P	F	X	X	X		6
Coralberry	F	G	P	F	G	P	F	F	X	X		X	3
Sandbar willow	G	F	P	F	G	F	G	P	X	X	X		3
Common chokecherry	F	G	P	F	G	P	F	P					6
Cotoneaster	F	G	P	F	G	F	P	F	X	X			4
Trailing raspberry	G	G	P	P	G	P	P	F	X	X			3
TREES:													
Green ash	G	G	F	F	G	F	F	P	X	X			12
Honey locust	G	G	F	F	G	F	F	F	X	X			12
Bur oak	F	G	F	F	G	F	P	F	X	X		X	12
Pin oak	F	G	G	G	G	P	G	F	X	X		X	12
Red oak	F	G	F	G	G	P	G	F	X	X		X	12
Cottonwood	G	G	P	G	G	F	G	P	X	X	X		12
Scotch pine	G	G	P	G	G	P	F	F	X	X			8
Austrian pine	G	G	P	G	G	P	F	F	X	X			8
White pine	G	G	F	G	G	P	F	F	X	X			8
Red pine	G	G	P	G	G	P	F	F	X	X			8
Ponderosa pine	G	G	P	P	G	G	P	G	X	X			8
Sycamore	G	G	F	F	G	F	G	F	X	X			12
Black walnut	F	G	F	F	G	F	P	F	X	X		X	12
Pecan	F	G	F	F	G	P	G	F	X	X		X	12
Black locust	F	G	F	G	G	F	F	G	X	X			8
Rocky mountain juniper	F	G	G	P		G	P	G	X	X			8
Bristly locust	G	G	F	G	G	G	P	G	X				6
Silver maple	F	G	F	G	G	P	G	P	X				12
Arborvitae	F	G	F	P	G	F	G	F	X				8
White oak	F	G	G	G	G	F	P	F	X				12
River birch	F	G	G	G	F	P	G	P	X				10
Eastern red cedar	G	G	G	F	G	F	F	G	X	X			6
European black alder	P	G	F	G	F	P	P	G	X	X			8

Suitability Rating: G = Good; F = Fair; P = Poor

X = Applicable

X = Applicable

Table 7. Listing of Additional Native Forbs / Legumes

NATIVE FORB / LEGUME SPECIES *	LEGUME	GROWTH HABIT	AREA OF ADAPTATION		
			EAST	CENTRAL	WEST
Black sampson - <i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	x
Blackeyed susan - <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	
Butterfly milkweed - <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	
Clasping coneflower - <i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>		ANNUAL	x		
Dotted gayfeather - <i>Liatris punctata</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	x
Englemann's daisy - <i>Engelmannia pinnatifida</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	x
False sunflower - <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	
Grayhead prairieconeflower - <i>Ratibida pinnata</i>		PERENNIAL	x		
Illinois bundleflower - <i>Desmanthus illioensis</i>	x	PERENNIAL	x	x	x
Indian blanket - <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>		ANNUAL	x	x	x
Lance-leaf coreopsis - <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>		PERENNIAL	x		
Leadplant - <i>Amorpha canescens</i>	x	PERENNIAL	x	x	x
Maximilian sunflower - <i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	x
Missouri primrose - <i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	
New England aster - <i>Aster novae angliae</i>		PERENNIAL	x		
Pale echinacea - <i>Echinacea pallida</i>		PERENNIAL	x		
Pitcher sage - <i>Salvia azurea</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	x
Plains coreopsis - <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>		ANNUAL	x	x	x
Prairie aster - <i>Aster patens</i>		PERENNIAL	x		
Purple prairieclover - <i>Dalea purpurea</i>	x	PERENNIAL	x	x	x
Roundhead lespedeza - <i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	x	PERENNIAL	x	x	
Shellleaf beardtongue - <i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	
Showy partridge pea - <i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	x	ANNUAL	x	x	x
Thickspike gayfeather - <i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>		PERENNIAL	x		
Upright coneflower - <i>Ratibida columnifera</i>		PERENNIAL	x	x	x
White prairieclover - <i>Dalea candidum</i>	x	PERENNIAL	x	x	

* Forb / legume species and varieties must be adapted to the site. For guidance on the suitability of species not listed, refer to FOTG Section II, Rangeland Interpretations (Range Site Description) for site suitability information.

Figure 1. Kansas Seeding Zone Delineation

